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The next Liberty loan won't be so big a contract but it's coming just the same.

Why doesn't the German fleet come out to back up the German army? It was loudly proclaimed the victor of the sea only a short time ago.

It is cold comfort to the Germans to be told that their armies are retreating in masterful fashion, after being told that the German war machine was all-powerful.

The weather in this northern clime is soon going to be the best gasoline saver the government can employ. Few motorists will be abroad unless they are forced to be.

If we are inclined to boast of our army of two million men already in Europe, it would be well to recall to mind that it is only two-fifths of the army which is wanted to wind the war up.

A great deal of satisfaction was felt Saturday night when it was determined that Barre's quota in the fourth Liberty bond issue had been subscribed because the campaign came at a peculiarly bad time for this community right in the midst of a stern fight against the influenza outbreak. To all those who assisted in any way in making the local campaign a success the thanks of the whole community are hereby extended.

It is more than probable that Field Marshal Foch has some other great military plan in the process of formation. With numerical superiority and preponderance of materials at his command and with decent weather remaining, it is expected that he will not let the present opportunity slip by before the Germans get back to their bulwarks inside their own frontier line. It might be well to watch the Americans on the southern flank of Germany.

Although the reason for Germany's delay in replying to President Wilson's ultimatum is given as difference of opinion in the Reichstag, there is some ground for suspicion that the chief reason is to see whether the German armies can be extricated from the clutches of Field Marshal Foch; if the armies can be withdrawn practically intact, then Germany will decide to fight it out for a time longer and if there seems imminent peril of losing a vast portion of her military forces then Germany will hasten to accept the terms unconditionally set down by Wilson, with the hope that such acceptance would end the fighting. Therefore, the delay in responding to Wilson might be expected to continue for a few days at least.

HAIG TO THE AMERICAN DIVISIONS.

In Civil war days it was one of the greatest prizes of the Northern soldiers when they were specially cited by their commanding officer for meritorious conduct. No doubt the American soldiers feel the same in the present war; so the men of the 27th and 30th divisions of the second American corps will be glad to read what their commanding officer, Field Marshal Haig of Great Britain has to say of their fighting against the center of the Hindenburg line in conjunction with the British. At any rate the Americans at home read with extreme pleasure the measured words of the field marshal in telling of the "great gallantry" displayed by the Americans as well as "soldierly qualities of a high order." This is not merely recognition of an ally but it is praise which a commanding officer bestows on any part of his command which has merited recognition. His words are backed up by the official reports which have been issued from time to time, telling of the captures of towns and large batches of prisoners by the Americans.

AUSTRIA'S WAY OUT.

President Wilson's reply to Austria-Hungary concerning a request for an armistice is not calculated to make any easier the pathway which the dual monarchy is forced to tread at the present time. The formation of the Czech-Slovak government, with temporary headquarters in London or Paris, followed by recognition of that government by nearly all the more prominent entente countries, makes it impossible for the United States to treat with Austria-Hungary until the dual monarchy recognizes the independence of the people of the Czech-Slovak government, as well as some others of the races who are held unwilling subjects of the dual monarchy. The Czech-Slovaks have been fighting valiantly for the allies for a long time, and it would be base ingratitude for the United States and our allies to turn them the cold shoulder. Moreover, the Czech-Slovak government represents that ideal for which the United States is fighting, in contrast to the absolutism represented by Austria-Hungary; and, therefore, the United States cannot treat with the latter to the detriment of the former.

A BIG NATIONAL TASK ACCOMPLISHED.

The early, unofficial reports indicate that the fourth Liberty loan has been a success, which means that six billions of dollars have been raised for the defense of the war program inaugurated by the United States government. This is a stupendous sum of money, a sum which would not have been dreamed of a few years ago among the possibilities even in a country so rich and so patriotic as the United States. Indeed, even as the campaign to raise that amount was about to start, the task looked almost unsurmountable to a large number of people; but, despite handicaps like the influenza epidemic and the peace propaganda so adroitly interposed by the German government just when the movement was attaining its momentum, the people of the United States accomplished that great task. It is something to look back upon with satisfaction, for the raising of that sum of money in three weeks' time surpasses any effort ever made by any people in peace or in war. The loaning of that money to the United States government means that the war efforts can be carried along at their highest speed and that there will be no slackening of the plans in any department, inasmuch as the remainder of the war revenue program, that coming from taxation, will be forthcoming in due season. The people of the United States have thereby pledged their financial support and they have given their undoubted approval to the motives which actuate the government in the prosecution of its war aims.

At the same time, the American people have given their solemn assurance that the war must not be ended until the Prussian menace to the peace of the world is eliminated. The moral effect of the success of the fourth loan must be far-reaching among all the nations of the earth, heartening to our allies and depressing to our enemies. When Germany realizes that the people of the United States are ever ready to lend their billions for the smashing of Prussian militarism the conviction is likely to sink into the war-crazed minds that the end for them is utter defeat.

CURRENT COMMENT

May Expect Influenza Again.

The rapid spread of influenza gives ground for belief that the epidemic will pass quickly. In Quincy only five new cases were reported Monday, with no deaths. This is but one of several places where the disease appears already to have attacked practically the whole community and to have done its worst. Dr. William G. Woodward, Boston's commissioner of health, says that the length of time it takes influenza to die out depends upon the size of the community affected. Persons that are susceptible to it are soon ill; those that are not, resist the germs. It is estimated that there have been nearly 200,000 cases in Boston, counting the milder forms of the disease that were probably classified as hard colds. But the period of immunity after an epidemic is lost in a few months, and the disease may then recur, according to Dr. Woodward. Also it is probable that it will recur more or less generally within a year or two. It may be remembered that during the epidemic of infantile paralysis in 1916 a supplementary epidemic of the disease the following year was predicted. But apparently the prediction was not fulfilled.—Springfield Republican.

Judicious and Mellow Criticism.

With our two living ex-presidents engaged in constant press criticism of the president, there is afforded an excellent opportunity to observe whether they much surpass the old newspaper editorial "lacks" in fairness, sobriety and judicial reserve in their comment on the affairs of the day. Of all men the ex-presidents would be expected to play scrupulously fair and very cautiously in such a business; for they have held down the same job as the president and they know from experience, often sad, how far the overnight judgment on the man in power may swerve from the truth. The overnight judgment, or the overweek judgment for that matter, may go absurdly wrong, especially when it is swayed by strong antipathies or partisan interests. If anyone can know this, it is an ex-president. Yet probably no stranger, suddenly brought into the United States, would suspect from their press writings on President Wilson that Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft had ever been in his place—unless there were direct references made to their own executive experience.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft—certainly the former—display no more caution and sobriety of judgment than the obscure professionals who make anonymous editorial comment the main business of their lives. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude has long seemed to be this, that inasmuch as he was lambasted when he was president, he will get mighty good and square by lambasting his successors. Or, is this the theory upon which such men work—that they are still engaged in the political game, not necessarily for personal or selfish ends, but for the promotion of the interests of the parties with which they may be affiliated or the causes they are particularly desirous of advancing? To those ends they seek, therefore, to control public opinion, and the process of controlling public opinion they recognize as, in reality, a competitive struggle of rhetorical gymnastics in which almost everything that aways human feeling is a weapon.

That this is the view held abroad by journalist politicians like Premier Clemenceau, who edits a newspaper when out of office, admits of no doubt. Clemenceau as an editor is as violent as any partisan scribbler in France. Evidently, Mr. Roosevelt's journalistic record, like that of Clemenceau, settles the question whether having been a statesman in responsible positions makes one a more judicious and mellow journalistic critic of the performance of one's successor in power.—Springfield Republican.

Emergency Repairs.

"Where is the billiard parlor in this hotel?"
"To the left, madam; but we don't allow ladies to play."
"What's that right. I just want the chalk a moment to powder my nose."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Osteopathy's Plea for War Service.

To the Editor of the Barre Times: Senator Dillingham of Vermont has introduced an osteopathic bill in the United States Senate. It is a verbatim copy of the House of Representatives bill 5407, which was introduced soon after the United States entered the war.

Approximately 500 osteopathic physicians and students from osteopathic colleges are already in the U. S. army and navy service. The recent draft will take several thousands more. The osteopathic situation is unique. Forty-four sovereign states have legalized the osteopath's professional standing. Their laws recognize him as a physician.

Now the selective draft provided that the draftee would fill the position in the present crisis for which his previous education and training best fitted him. The doctor of medicine was rightfully placed in the various branches of medical service. He was honored by a commission in the medical corps. But how about the osteopath who sat by the side of the medical brother and passed the required state board examination? In spite of the fact that 44 states have licensed him as a physician, the U. S. medical board, in this crisis of war, has ignored him.

Why? Because the surgeon general has ruled that only a doctor of medicine will be commissioned in the medical corps of the U. S. army or navy. Forty-four states recognize the degree D. O. as the equivalent of the degree M. D. in a legal sense. Should a few men at the head of the U. S. medical board arbitrarily overthrow these statutory recognitions?

Read what the honorable surgeon general of the U. S. army reports to the House military affairs committee: "The judge advocate general has advised the secretary of war to the effect that, while the law does not specifically provide that a physician, in order to enter the medical corps, must be a doctor of medicine, unwritten practice does, and the secretary has decided in accordance with this opinion that he will require that a man coming into the medical corps shall have the degree of M. D."

"I hope that this decision, which is in accord with all previous practice, will be maintained, and that the degree D. O. will not be recognized as an equivalent, as is desired by the osteopathic physicians."

Should unwritten practice send qualified osteopaths into the U. S. army and navy as privates WHEN EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN PHYSICIANS, AND AT A TIME WHEN THE ARMY AND NAVY ARE THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS SHORT OF THE REQUIREMENTS? Is the osteopath to be denied the privileges of the selective draft? If so, in justice to himself as a patriot, he is entitled to publicity of the facts of the situation. If he is not in active positions of medical service, the fault is not his own. It is due to an arbitrary enforcement of an UNWRITTEN PRACTICE.

The osteopathic profession has striven constantly since April 6, 1917, to do its mite. The osteopathic bill has been in the hands of the House military affairs committee for over a year. Hon. Frank L. Green of Vermont is a member of the committee to which this bill was referred. This committee has pigeon-holed the bill.

The case of Signaller Skayhill of the Australian army has been mentioned to illustrate the osteopath's appeal. Skayhill was totally blind from shell shock received in the Gallipoli campaign in December, 1916. He was pronounced hopelessly blind by noted specialists in Egypt, France, England and Australia. In May, 1918, he was completely cured while on the operating table of a Washington, D. C., osteopath. The osteopathic profession will be the means of restoring health and happiness to thousands of veterans, who, otherwise, would remain hopelessly disabled.

Should UNWRITTEN PRACTICE stand between the recovery of your son, brother, father or friend?

Last spring, the surgeon general agreed to commission osteopaths who would pass the examination of the medical reserve examining board. During the following few days—before the word was sent broadcast to the profession—about 20 osteopaths passed the required medical examination. What happened? The surgeon general rescinded the order, and refused to commission the men who had passed the tests. "A scrap of paper. An action quite kaiseristic for free America."

The Dillingham bill does not ask for special privileges for osteopaths. It merely provides that osteopaths be permitted to take the SAME examinations which are submitted to the doctors of medicine. Osteopaths who successfully pass this examination will be sent to the medical reserve officers' training camp and receive commissions. There is room for each and every physician who can qualify. Creed in medicine should be subordinated, as creed has been in religious endeavors in relation to the U. S. army and navy. The Dillingham bill, if enacted, statutorily minimizes medical creed.

To optimize: The osteopath asks special privileges for none; equality before the law; permission for each man to serve in the nation's crisis in the capacity in which he can render the greatest benefit. Guy London.

Burlington, Vt.

WON TWO MEDALS.

Lieut. Philip E. Barney, Native of Barre, Was at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Editor, Barre Times: The item concerning George McKee of Montpelier, who won the highest honors at the famous small arms firing school at Camp Perry, induces me to write of one of your Barre boys who was in training there just before the teams of the different states were there.

Lieut. Philip E. Barney, who was born in Barre in 1894, has been in several of the southern camps in the past year and was at Camp Gordon, Ga., seven months. He was one of the 300 officers chosen from over 40,000 troops in Camp Gordon to attend this school at Camp Perry, O., which is recognized as one of the best, if not the best, finishing schools in the use of small arms.

These men reached there Aug. 4 of the present year and took intensive training for three weeks. Lieut. Barney was very desirous of winning "expert rifleman," but failed by a few points of reaching that magic "253," which Mr. McKee passed. But he is the proud possessor of two badges won at Camp Perry, which he wears over the left breast pocket of his blouse, one bearing the inscription, "first-class pistol shot," the other, "sharpshooter."

The 300 officers were divided into companies of 50 men and sent to six different camps as instructors, Barney going to Camp Kearny, Cal., near San Diego, where he is helping to drill the new men. He has been transferred to the machine gun battalion and gives these facts in a home letter: "Yes, it is something of a distinction, or honor, to be a machine gunner. They say that in France the machine gun men



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are treated royally. And, in the line, we do not go on wiring parties and other unpleasant details that the infantry do. I took over the task of training half a dozen of our best men for sergeants, one for first sergeant. I've shown them how to make out the morning report, the sick book and the duty roster. To-day I talked nearly an hour to our whole company, on duties, responsibilities and obligations of M. G. O.'s and kept the attention of all the men, too. Some days I have talked about and explained the articles of war, interior guard duty, military courtesy, discipline, etc. I have to do it so much that at times I get awfully tired of lecturing and sympathize with the men for having to listen to me.

"Mrs. H.'s letter and Mrs. S.'s card impress me by their spirit of patriotism. It is a remarkable thing, that spirit. It is delightful to see how that spirit grows in the army. It doesn't take a recruit long to feel it. The spirit and morale of our company is very good already. The men want to learn to operate the machine guns so as to 'shoot German'."

Philip.

Alva, Fla.

Mrs. B. P. Elmer.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Wouldn't Be Missed.

"May I get off this afternoon?" asked a boy of his employer on a sunny spring day. "I want to go to my aunt's funeral."

"No," said the employer, "I can't let you go, and I don't think you will be missed, for the last time your aunt had a funeral there were all of 15,000 people there."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Mark Twain on the Move.

When Mark Twain was a young and struggling newspaper writer in San Francisco a lady of his acquaintance saw him one day with a cigar box under his arm, looking in a shop window.

"Mr. Clemens," she said, "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I am afraid you are smoking too much."

"It isn't that," said Mark. "I'm moving again."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Kiss the Kaiser!

With shaves at thirty cents a pass, We'll turn our face right out to grass. When hair cuts cost a "bone" per crop, We'll raise a Padurewskian mop. —Boston Transcript.

Indoor Coasting.

Prospective Tenant.—The house appears to have settled on one side. Why, this floor slopes so much a person could fairly slide from one wall to another. Agent—Yes, sir; think of what

Barre---Up and Over!

This bank is very grateful to all those who co-operated so splendidly in subscribing the city's quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

We can all enjoy the consciousness of duty done, and no greater reward can come to any one.

The surrounding towns added very materially to the total subscription, and to them also we extend our thanks.

For the information of any who might be interested, we print below credit given the city and towns subscribing through us:

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Barre Town	33,700
Williamstown	7,450
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